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CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIF.
BY: 

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

MARTIN BRUNOLT,
CDCR #P-97942,

Plaintiff,

vs.

SUZAN HUBBARD, et al.,

Defendants.

Civil No. 09-0229 W (NLS)

**ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S
MOTION FOR
RECONSIDERATION**

[Doc. No. 10]

On February 5, 2009, Martin L. Brunolt, ("Plaintiff"), an inmate currently incarcerated at R. J. Donovan Correctional Facility located in San Diego, California and proceeding pro se, filed a civil rights Complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. In addition, Plaintiff filed a Motion to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* ("IFP").

On March 18, 2009, this Court granted Plaintiff's Motion to Proceed IFP but simultaneously dismissed Plaintiff's Complaint for failing to state a claim upon which § 1983 relief could be granted. *See* Mar. 18, 2009 Order at 5-6. Plaintiff was permitted leave to file an Amended Complaint. *Id.* at 6.

1 Plaintiff sought reconsideration of the Court's Order because he claims the Court erred
 2 in finding that his Complaint had failed to state a claim. *See* Pl.'s Mot. for Reconsideration at
 3 1 [Doc. No. 5]. Plaintiff also filed a First Amended Complaint ("FAC") on April 24, 2009. The
 4 Court both denied Plaintiff's Motion to Reconsider and dismissed Plaintiff's First Amended
 5 Complaint for failing to state a claim without leave to amend. *See* Apr. 28, 2009 Order at 4; *see*
 6 also May 28, 2009 Order at 6. Plaintiff has filed a "Motion to Alter/Amend and/or Vacate Order
 7 of 5/27/09 Dismissing Complaint without Leave to Amend" which the Court construes as a
 8 Motion to Reconsider that May 28, 2009 Order.

9 I. Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration

10 A. Standard of Review

11 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure do not expressly provide for motions for
 12 reconsideration.¹ However, a motion for reconsideration may be construed as a motion to alter
 13 or amend judgment under Rule 59(e) or Rule 60(b).² *See Osterneck v. Ernst & Whinney*, 489
 14 U.S. 169, 174 (1989); *In re Arrowhead Estates Development Co.*, 42 F.3d 1306, 1311 (9th Cir.
 15 1994). In *Osterneck*, the Supreme Court stated that "a postjudgment motion will be considered
 16 a Rule 59(e) motion where it involves 'reconsideration of matters properly encompassed in a
 17 decision on the merits.'" *Id.* at 174 (quoting *White v. New Hampshire Dep't of Employ't Sec.*,
 18 455 U.S. 445, 451 (1982)). Under Rule 59(e), "[r]econsideration is appropriate if the district
 19 court (1) is presented with newly discovered evidence, (2) committed clear error or the initial
 20 decision was manifestly unjust, or (3) if there is an intervening change in controlling law. There

21
 22 ¹ However, Local Rule 7.1(i) does permit motions for reconsideration. Under Local Rule
 23 7.1(i)(1), a party may apply for reconsideration "[w]henver any motion or any application or petition
 24 for any order or other relief has been made to any judge and has been refused in whole or in part...." S.D.
 25 CAL. CIVLR 7.1(i). The party seeking reconsideration must show "what new or different facts and
 circumstances are claimed to exist which did not exist, or were not shown, upon such prior application."
Id. Local Rule 7.1(i)(2), however, only permits motions for re consideration within "30 days of the entry
 of the ruling."

26 ² Rule 59(e) motions must be filed "no later than 10 days after the entry of the judgment."
 27 FED.R.CIV.P. 59(e). Under Rule 60(b), however, a motion for "relief from judgment or order" may be
 28 filed within a "reasonable time," but usually must be filed "not more than one year after the judgment,
 order, or proceeding was entered or taken." FED.R.CIV.P. 60(b). Reconsideration may be granted in
 the case of: (1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise or excusable neglect; (2) newly discovered evidence; or
 (3) fraud; or if (4) the judgment is void; (5) the judgment has been satisfied; or (6) for any other reason
 justifies relief. FED.R.CIV. P. 60(b).

1 may also be other, highly unusual, circumstances warranting reconsideration.” *School Dist.*
2 *No. 1J v. ACandS, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255, 1263 (9th Cir. 1993) (citations omitted).

3 Plaintiff’s Motion contains no more than a disagreement with the Court’s legal analysis.
4 Moreover, as Plaintiff even admits, his claims are time barred by the applicable statute of
5 limitations. (See Pl.’s Mot. at 4.) Plaintiff seeks recovery of monies withdrawn from his inmate
6 trust account beginning in 2000. Plaintiff did not file this action until 2009 and while he claims
7 the statute of limitations should not apply because he was “duped” by prison officials, there is
8 no basis to find that Plaintiff’s claims are entitled to equitable tolling. Plaintiff cannot state a
9 claim for all the reasons stated in the Court’s previous Orders.

10 Accordingly, Plaintiff has provided no newly discovered evidence, has failed to show
11 clear error or that the Court rendered a manifestly unjust decision, and has further failed to
12 identify any intervening changes in controlling law that would demand reconsideration of the
13 Court’s Order. *School Dist. No. 1J*, 5 F.3d at 1263.

14 **II. Conclusion and Order**

15 Accordingly, the Court **DENIES** Plaintiff’s Motion for Reconsideration [Doc. No. 10].

16 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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18 DATED: 7/16/09


19 **HON. THOMAS J. WHELAN**
20 United States District Judge
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